

## Chapter I

### Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

#### A. Draft resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council

1. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION I

##### **Prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs\***

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Reaffirming* that the control of precursor chemicals is a key component in the prevention of diversion of such chemicals to the illicit manufacture of drugs,

*Alarmed* by the continued spread of the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs, including amphetamine, methamphetamine and Ecstasy-type drugs, and by the health hazards associated with their abuse,

*Noting* that the global nature of both the problem of synthetic drugs and the trade in chemicals makes cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, essential in preventing diversion,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>1</sup> provides the foundation and framework for such cooperation,

*Recalling* the provisions of the Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 67.

<sup>1</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

and the measures to control precursors adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolutions S-20/4 A and B of 10 June 1998, including the application of the principle "know your client",

*Recognizing* that further information is required about the identity of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recognizing also* that many of the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs are also used in the licit industry and trade,

*Bearing in mind* the use of non-controlled and easily substitutable chemicals in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recognizing* the importance of drug characterization and impurity profiling and of the results of forensic analysis of drugs in obtaining information on trends in, and on the chemicals used for, the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

*Recognizing also* that large quantities of 3,4-methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone, also known as PMK (piperonyl methyl ketone), a controlled chemical included in Table I of the 1988 Convention and an important precursor used in the illicit manufacture of Ecstasy-type drugs, are being seized, and that there is little legitimate trade in that chemical,

1. *Recommends* that concerned Governments and international and regional organizations make every effort to establish closer contact to facilitate the exchange of information between countries used as a source of key chemicals and those in which synthetic drugs are illicitly manufactured;

2. *Urges* Governments and international and regional organizations to make every effort to enhance cooperation at all levels, with all relevant agencies and with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the rapid exchange of information, in particular relating to stopped shipments, suspicious transactions and new chemicals identified as being used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

3. *Also urges* Governments to implement operating procedures for chemical control that would give effect, as a minimum, to the measures to control precursors, in particular those relating to pre-export

notification, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolution S-20/4 B, and to articles 12 and 18 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>1</sup> as well as article 13 thereof, relating to the tracking of essential laboratory equipment used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

4. *Recommends* that Governments and international and regional organizations collect and exchange the information needed to identify the chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs and the sources of such chemicals. That information should be supplied to the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for analysis, interpretation and dissemination as necessary;

5. *Calls upon* Governments and international and regional organizations to use the information thus obtained as the basis for future initiatives to prevent the diversion of such chemicals;

6. *Urges* Governments and regional organizations to make use of the limited international special surveillance list of substances established by the Board, adapted or supplemented, where appropriate, by lists of chemicals subject to voluntary monitoring, to reflect national and regional situations and changing trends in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

7. *Calls upon* Governments and regional organizations to consider the establishment of early warning systems for suspicious key nationally non-controlled chemicals found to be used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, in order to allow the rapid dissemination of information to the chemical industry and trade and to the appropriate authorities;

8. *Urges* Governments to develop cooperation programmes, together with the chemical industry and trade, to ensure the regular exchange of information, thus promoting greater awareness of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs, and to encourage reporting of suspicious transactions;

9. *Recommends* that Governments and regional organizations consider drawing up guidelines for their chemical industry and trade, setting out indicators of suspicious transactions and allowing for the regular updating of regulations and procedures;

10. *Recommends also* that Governments consider facilitating, with the technical support of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, if necessary, the development and distribution of analytical methods for drug characterization and impurity profiling, and the development of chemical tracers, as tools for the identification of manufacturing trends and new chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs;

11. *Recommends further* that interested Governments and international and regional organizations consider the possibility of establishing a network of collaborating laboratories to serve as a source of primary information leading to a better understanding of illicit manufacturing trends, new drugs and the precursors used in illicit manufacture;

12. *Recommends* that Governments consider, if necessary, ways of improving the enforcement capacity, including the use of controlled delivery, where appropriate, available for investigation of illicit laboratories, stopped shipments and seized chemicals;

13. *Recommends also* that, in view of the very limited legitimate trade in PMK, all transactions involving that chemical be regarded with concern and that end-users be thoroughly verified before shipments are allowed to proceed in accordance with national legislation and procedures.

## DRAFT RESOLUTION II

### **International cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs\***

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Concerned* with the health and welfare of humankind,

*Recognizing* that the medical use of narcotic drugs continues to be indispensable for the relief of pain and suffering and that adequate provision must be made to ensure the availability of narcotic drugs for such purposes,

*Deeply concerned* by the magnitude of and rising trend in the illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in opiates,

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 112.

*Emphasizing* that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

*Recognizing* that the control of narcotic drugs is the collective responsibility of all States and that, to that end, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation is necessary,

*Taking into account* the social and cultural aspects of poppy cultivation in the traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, and the dependence of large segments of populations in rural areas of those countries on the licit production of opium poppy for a living,

*Acknowledging* the sacrifices and costly efforts made by the traditional supplier countries in order to ensure secure methods of poppy cultivation and to prevent diversion from licit to illicit channels,

*Reaffirming* the guiding principles of existing treaties in the field of narcotic drugs, in particular the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>2</sup> and the system of control that they embody,

*Having considered* the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,<sup>3</sup> in which the Board points to the overproduction of opiates,

1. *Calls upon* all Governments to support the traditional supplier countries in a spirit of international cooperation and solidarity in drug control;

2. *Underlines* that international trade in narcotic drugs, without distinction as to source or kind, is subject to the control provided for in the related international conventions, the implementation of which is essential in order to counter the world drug problem;

3. *Reconfirms* that the new variety of *Papaver somniferum* (opium poppy) with a high thebaine content comes under the international control regime established by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>2</sup> and must be controlled in the same way as other varieties of *Papaver somniferum* containing other alkaloids;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board to monitor the cultivation of this new variety of *Papaver somniferum*, the production of thebaine from it and the international trade in thebaine accordingly;

5. *Commends* the Government of the United States of America for the 80/20 rule applied in its import of narcotic raw materials, which has contributed greatly to global efforts to maintain a lasting balance between the supply of and demand for opiates.

### DRAFT RESOLUTION III

#### **International assistance to the States most affected by the transit of drugs\***

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>4</sup>

*Recalling* the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,<sup>5</sup> the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>6</sup> and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>7</sup>

*Taking into account* the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000,<sup>8</sup>

*Considering* that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility calling for coordinated and balanced action consistent with the relevant multilateral instruments in force at the international level,

*Deeply concerned* by the continuing illicit traffic in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and substances listed in Table I and Table II of the 1988 Convention,

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 115.

<sup>4</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

<sup>5</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>6</sup> Resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>7</sup> Resolution 54/132, annex.

<sup>8</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1.

---

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

<sup>3</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

*Aware* that, in order to counter drug trafficking effectively, it is necessary to undertake appropriate initiatives against the transit of drugs,

*Stressing* the unswerving determination and commitment to resolve the world drug problem by means of national and international strategies aimed at reducing both the supply of and demand for illicit drugs,

*Recognizing* the desirability of providing support to the States that are most affected by the transit of drugs and are willing to implement plans to eliminate such transit,

*Emphasizing* the need for joint action to ensure that international cooperation and solidarity do not become merely empty notions,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to extend technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States that are most affected by the transit of drugs, and in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

2. *Exhorts* the international financial institutions, as well as other potential donors, to provide financial assistance to such transit States in order to enable them to intensify their action against illicit drug trafficking;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to prepare a report on the implementation of the present resolution for submission to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION IV

##### **Demand for and supply of opiates for medical and scientific needs\***

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* its resolution 2000/18 of 27 July 2000 and previous relevant resolutions,

*Emphasizing* that the need to balance the global licit supply of opiates against the legitimate demand for opiates for medical and scientific purposes is

central to the international strategy and policy of drug control,

*Noting* the fundamental need for international cooperation with the traditional supplier countries in drug control to ensure universal application of the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>9</sup>

*Considering* that a balance between consumption and production of opiate raw materials has been achieved as a result of efforts made by the two traditional supplier countries, India and Turkey, together with other producing countries,

*Noting* the importance of opiates in pain relief therapy as advocated by the World Health Organization,

1. *Urges* all Governments to continue contributing to the maintenance of a balance between the licit supply of and demand for opiate raw materials for medical and scientific needs, the achievement of which would be facilitated by maintaining, in so far as their constitutional and legal systems permit, support to the traditional and legal supplier countries, and to cooperate in preventing the proliferation of sources of production of opiate raw materials;

2. *Urges* Governments of all producing countries to adhere strictly to the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,<sup>9</sup> and to take effective measures to prevent illicit production or diversion of opiate raw materials to illicit channels, especially when increasing licit production;

3. *Urges* consumer countries to assess their licit needs for opiate raw materials realistically and to communicate those needs to the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to ensure easy supply, and also urges the producing countries concerned and the Board to increase efforts to monitor the available supply and to ensure sufficient stocks of licit opiate raw materials;

4. *Requests* the Board to continue its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions in full compliance with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961;

5. *Commends* the Board for its efforts in monitoring the implementation of the relevant

\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 144.

<sup>9</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.

Economic and Social Council resolutions and, in particular:

(a) In urging the Governments concerned to adjust global production of opiate raw materials to a level corresponding to actual licit needs and to avoid unforeseen imbalances between licit supply of and demand for opiates caused by the exportation of products manufactured from seized and confiscated drugs;

(b) Inviting the Governments concerned to ensure that opiates imported into their countries for medical and scientific use do not originate from countries that transform seized and confiscated drugs into licit opiates;

(c) In arranging informal meetings, during sessions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, with the main States importing and producing opiate raw materials;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit the text of the present resolution to all Governments for consideration and implementation.

#### DRAFT RESOLUTION V

##### **Implementation of the computer and tele-communication system for international and national drug control developed by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme\***

*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Bearing in mind* that, pursuant to the international drug control treaties, the States Parties thereto are obliged to share with other States, with the Secretary-General and with the International Narcotics Control Board, on a regular basis, large amounts of information and data on narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals,

*Aware* of the increased administrative procedures that national drug control administrations must fulfil in implementing the international drug control treaties,

*Bearing in mind* the Political Declaration,<sup>10</sup> the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>11</sup> and the measures to enhance international

cooperation to counter the world drug problem,<sup>12</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, whereby States were requested to use modern technology to improve procedures for, and the timeliness of, the collection and dissemination of information, in order to achieve the highest level of accuracy of the results obtained,

*Recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 8 (XXXVII) of 20 April 1994, in which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with the relevant bodies and authorities, was requested to establish standards to be used in the electronic transmission of data between the Programme and national authorities responsible for drug control,

*Recalling also* Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994 and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/1, in which the United Nations International Drug Control Programme was requested to integrate all annual reports questionnaires, using modern communication and presentation techniques,

*Taking into account* the report of the Secretary-General on the utilization of the development dividend<sup>13</sup> and General Assembly resolution 53/220 of 7 April 1999, in which the Assembly approved the sum of 1.1 million United States dollars for the expansion of the computer and telecommunication system for international and national drug control (hereinafter referred to as the national database system) as an important development in building national capacities, in particular in developing countries,

*Cognizant* of the findings of the in-depth evaluation of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme carried out by the Office of Internal Oversight Services,<sup>14</sup> in which the Programme is requested to strengthen its capacity for gathering information from Governments by expanding the national database system to cover other data-collection activities of the Programme,<sup>15</sup>

*Taking note* of the progress made by the Programme through the amendment of the Harmonized

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 145.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>12</sup> Resolutions S-20/4 A to E.

<sup>13</sup> A/53/374.

<sup>14</sup> See A/AC.51/1998/2.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, paras. 22-38.

Commodity Description and Coding System of the Customs Cooperation Council, also known as the World Customs Organization, to establish a unique system for identifying narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and precursor chemicals under international control,

1. *Notes with satisfaction* the report of the third meeting of the group of users of the national database system, held in Vienna from 1 to 3 November 2000, at which 25 Governments concluded unanimously that the national database system is a comprehensive and mature product that is highly user-friendly and ready for detailed testing and possible implementation in many countries;

2. *Commends* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on its success to date in developing the national database system and on its responsiveness to the requirements of Member States in developing the system;

3. *Notes with satisfaction* that the national database system stresses ownership by the users of the system, and that it is being implemented with the emphasis on building capacity within, and promoting cooperation between, developing countries;

4. *Recommends* that States that have not already done so consider implementing the national database system in cooperation with the Programme and the current group of user States or establishing systems compatible with the national database system;

5. *Urges* States that wish to adopt the national database system to cooperate with the Programme in that endeavour by assessing the implications of implementation of the system by their national drug control authorities and by informing the Programme of their needs with regard to initial implementation and training as well as ongoing support;

6. *Also urges* Governments to consider making additional resources available to the Programme to enable it to strengthen its capacity to implement, maintain and further develop the national database system in Member States;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the national database system.

## **B. Draft decisions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council**

2. The Commission recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decisions:

### DRAFT DECISION I

#### **Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission\***

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fourth session and approves the provisional agenda and documentation for the forty-fifth session of the Commission set out below, on the understanding that inter-sessional meetings would be held at Vienna, at no additional cost, to finalize the items to be included in the provisional agenda and the documentation requirements for the forty-fifth session.

#### **PROVISIONAL AGENDA AND DOCUMENTATION FOR THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS**

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

##### *Documentation*

Annotated provisional agenda

3. Thematic debate: follow-up to the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session.

[Subthemes to be identified during inter-sessional meetings]

##### *Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. XII, para. 189.

**A. Substantive items**

**Ministerial segment**

4. Preparations for the ministerial segment to be scheduled at the forty-sixth session of the Commission, including the theme, content and organization of the segment.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

**Normative segment**

*Mandates received from the General Assembly*

5. Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly: general overview and progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the Assembly at its twentieth special session.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

*Treaty-based and normative functions*

6. Drug demand reduction:
- (a) Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction;
  - (b) World situation with regard to drug abuse.

*Documentation*

Report by the Secretariat

7. Illicit drug traffic and supply:
- (a) World situation with regard to drug trafficking and the reports of subsidiary bodies of the Commission;

*Documentation*

Report by the Secretariat

- (b) Follow-up to the twentieth special session:
  - (i) Measures to promote judicial cooperation (extradition, mutual legal assistance, controlled delivery,

trafficking by sea and law enforcement cooperation, including training);

- (ii) Countering money-laundering;

- (iii) Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Crops and on Alternative Development.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

8. Implementation of the international drug control treaties:

- (a) Changes in the scope of control of substances;

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

- (b) International Narcotics Control Board;

*Documentation*

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001

Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2001 on the implementation of article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988

- (c) Follow-up to the twentieth special session of the General Assembly:

- (i) Measures to prevent the illicit manufacture, import, export, trafficking, distribution and diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

- (ii) Action Plan against Illicit Manufacture, Trafficking and Abuse of Amphetamine-type Stimulants and Their Precursors;

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

- (d) Other matters arising from the international drug control treaties.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

**Operational segment**

9. Policy directives to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director on activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme

10. Strengthening the United Nations machinery for drug control.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

11. Administrative and budgetary questions.

*Documentation*

Report of the Executive Director

**B. Organizational and other matters**

12. Provisional agenda for the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

13. Other business.

*Documentation*

Note by the Secretariat [as necessary]

14. Adoption of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its forty-fifth session.

15. Opening of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

DRAFT DECISION II

**Report of the International Narcotics Control Board\***

The Economic and Social Council takes note of the report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000.

DRAFT DECISION III

**Functioning of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and duration of its forty-fifth session\*\***

The Economic and Social Council decides that:

(a) The Commission should meet for a period not exceeding five working days at its forty-fifth session with a view to reviewing the duration of subsequent sessions;

(b) The Commission should establish a Committee of the Whole with membership open to all its States members with a view to providing assistance in dealing with the agenda and facilitating its work;

(c) The Committee of the Whole should consider specific items on the agenda as requested by the Commission and submit its comments and recommendations, including draft decisions and draft resolutions, to the Commission for consideration;

(d) The Committee of the Whole should meet concurrently with the annual session of the Commission for a period not exceeding four working days;

(e) The Committee of the Whole should review and, if appropriate, adapt the modalities governing the functioning of the Committee in the light of experience, taking into account the development of the activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

(f) Simultaneous interpretation in all six official languages of the United Nations should be ensured for both the Commission and the Committee of the Whole.

**C. Matters brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council**

3. The following resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 121-129.

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. XI, para. 188.

**Resolution 44/1. Cooperation against the drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* the provisions of General Assembly resolution 55/65 of 4 December 2000, in which the need for measures to enhance regional and international cooperation against the world drug problem was stressed,

*Underlining* the need to strengthen subregional, regional and multilateral cooperation in combating the drug problem by implementing comprehensive, coordinated and balanced international drug control strategies and establishing an appropriate regional mechanism,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need for recognition of the collective and shared responsibility of the international community in addressing the root causes of the drug problem and threats related thereto in a comprehensive manner through an intersectoral approach and coordination at the national, regional and international level,

1. *Commends* the international initiative to enhance cooperation against the world drug problem in the region of Asia and the Pacific, in particular the convening of the meeting entitled "International Congress: In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015: Sharing the vision, leading the change", held in Bangkok from 11 to 13 October 2000;

2. *Appreciates* the strong political consensus, expressed in the Bangkok Political Declaration adopted by 33 States at the International Congress, to respond jointly to the drug menace;

3. *Welcomes* the plan of action entitled "Association of South-East Asian Nations and China Cooperative Operations in Response to Dangerous Drugs", known as ACCORD, endorsed by the International Congress;

4. *Recognizes* that the full implementation of the provisions of the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, would be facilitated by the establishment and strengthening of the four pillars of the ACCORD plan of action, consisting in the following measures:

promoting civic awareness of the dangers of drug abuse and of the need for an appropriate social response thereto; building consensus and sharing best practices with regard to demand reduction; strengthening the rule of law through a more effective network of control measures, closer law enforcement cooperation and improved legislative review; and eliminating the supply of illicit drugs through enhanced alternative development programmes and community participation in the eradication of illicit crops;

5. *Commends* and fully supports the decision to establish a regional cooperative mechanism to execute and monitor the progress of the ACCORD plan of action endorsed by the International Congress, with its specific targets, time lines and commitment to the sharing of information on the results achieved;

6. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant subregional, regional and international organizations, as well as the international financial institutions and private-sector and non-governmental organizations, to consider making the necessary resources available to support the implementation of the ACCORD plan of action, to the benefit of Member States, under the theme "In pursuit of a drug-free ASEAN 2015";

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide assistance, within available voluntary resources, in the implementation of the ACCORD plan of action and report thereon to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its annual sessions.

**Resolution 44/2. First biennial report of the Executive Director on the progress achieved by Governments in meeting the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together\*\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reiterating* that action against the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility requiring an integrated and balanced approach,

*Reaffirming* the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 68.

---

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 69.

at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,<sup>16</sup>

*Recalling* its decision to submit a report to the General Assembly in the years 2003 and 2008 on the progress achieved in meeting the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration,

*Bearing in mind* the follow-up mechanism, adopted by its resolution 42/11, for examining and sustaining progress by Member States in meeting the objectives for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration,

*Also bearing in mind* its decision to assess the reporting guidelines and questionnaires at regular intervals in order to ensure that they continue to meet the needs of Member States,

*Recalling* its request to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in its resolution 42/11, to prepare a single biennial report to be examined by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its regular session in 2001,

1. *Takes note* of the first biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;<sup>17</sup>

2. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;<sup>16</sup>

3. *Urges* Member States to continue making every effort to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

4. *Decides* to use the information contained in the first biennial report relating to the action plans and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session as a basis for examining the implementation of the measures contained in the Political Declaration;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director, in subsequent biennial reports, to:

(a) Provide a balanced and integrated approach to the world drug problem in each section of the report;

(b) Refer to the difficulties encountered and deficiencies perceived by Governments in their efforts to meet the goals and targets agreed upon at the twentieth special session, proposing to the Commission the necessary adjustments to the biennial questionnaire in accordance with the terms of paragraph 7 of the present resolution;

(c) Give greater guidance based on the successful experiences reported by Governments in the biennial questionnaires;

(d) Arrange the information in an instructive fashion, for example, by presenting charts or tables giving a percentage breakdown of the replies to the biennial questionnaire in order to illustrate the results achieved in meeting each of the goals and targets for the years 2003 and 2008 set out in the Political Declaration;

(e) Identify specific forms of cooperation as a guide to Member States in their national efforts to meet the goals and targets set out in the Political Declaration;

(f) Include in the section relating to the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>18</sup> and the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>19</sup> a section dealing with initiatives for international cooperation to prevent drug abuse among children;

(g) Include information concerning initiatives by regional and subregional mechanisms involved in fighting the world drug problem;

6. *Calls upon* the Executive Director to pay particular attention, in the biennial report to be submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its regular session in 2003, to the progress achieved and setbacks encountered in meeting the targets for that year set out in the Political Declaration, without prejudice to continued examination of the implementation of the entire set of measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

<sup>16</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>17</sup> E/CN.7/2001/2.

<sup>18</sup> Resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>19</sup> Resolution 54/132, annex.

7. *Requests* the Executive Director to identify elements of the biennial questionnaire that may need adjustment, taking into account the difficulties encountered and deficiencies perceived in completing the first biennial questionnaire, and to submit proposals for amendments to the Commission for adoption at its reconvened forty-fourth session, including an improved layout and supporting notes for guidance;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director to ensure that, where appropriate and possible, Member States are provided with support and guidance, within the budgetary framework of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in accurately completing and submitting the biennial questionnaire;

9. *Further requests* the Executive Director to prepare an addendum to the first biennial report, updating section V thereof with the replies to the biennial questionnaire submitted after 8 November 2000, and providing the information to the Commission at its reconvened forty-fourth session;

10. *Urges* Member States to transmit to the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, by 30 June 2002, their replies to the second biennial questionnaire.

**Resolution 44/3. Approval of the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* the importance of the annual reports questionnaire as a mechanism for monitoring the phenomenon of global drug abuse and to assist with the review of the progress made in meeting the challenges set out in the Political Declaration<sup>20</sup> adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

*Recalling* Economic and Social Council resolution 1994/3 of 20 July 1994, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, to review all annual reports questionnaires and to integrate them, using modern techniques and making

changes in format to achieve optimum acceptability and to facilitate their use,

*Recalling* its resolution 43/1, in which it decided to abolish sections 2 and 3 of part II of the annual reports questionnaire and requested the Executive Director to revise section I of part II of the questionnaire, taking guidance from the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting held in Lisbon in January 2000,

*Also recalling* that, in its resolution 43/1, it requested the Executive Director to use information technology, as part of the revision process, to assist countries with more efficient submission of the annual reports questionnaire on drug abuse,

*Noting* that the submission of annual reports questionnaire data is dependent on the capacity of States to collect and collate information on drug abuse,

*Welcoming* the progress made by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in supporting the building of the capacity of States to collect reliable information on drug abuse and in moving forward with other interested parties on the agreement of standardized global indicators of drug abuse,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Executive Director has revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire to provide a sound basis for data collection and that the revision drew on a consensus of expert opinion and standards of good practice,

*Also noting with satisfaction* that the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire is appropriate for use in countries with differing capacities to collect information on drug abuse,

*Recognizing* that the revision of part II of the annual reports questionnaire has some minor implications for the format of parts I and III of that questionnaire,

1. *Decides* to replace the existing part II of the annual reports questionnaire with the revised part II of the questionnaire,<sup>21</sup> entitled "Extent, patterns and trends of drug abuse";

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 87.

<sup>20</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

---

<sup>21</sup> E/CN.7/2001/3, annex.

2. *Also decides* that the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire will be used for the reporting on drug abuse in the year 2001;

3. *Calls upon* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to make the necessary changes to ensure that parts I and III of the annual reports questionnaire benefit from the improvements to the design and format of the revised part II of the questionnaire and from improvements with respect to information technology;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director to ensure that, where appropriate and possible, States are provided with support and guidance in accurately completing, and guidance in submitting, the revised part II of the annual reports questionnaire and to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on measures required to improve both the submission rate and the data quality of the questionnaire;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue to ensure that its data collection systems are consistent with the work of regional organizations and other international bodies;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director to continue his discussions with Member States, international institutions and other appropriate organizations on further harmonizing and improving indicators of drug abuse;

7. *Calls upon* States to review the mechanism by which the data for part II of the annual reports questionnaire are currently being collated and submitted and to consider designating a technical focal point for assisting in the collation of the data;

8. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, when preparing reports and publications, to take full account of information submitted by States in the annual reports questionnaire.

**Resolution 44/4. Furthering international cooperation for drug demand reduction\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* that States recognize the importance of demand reduction as part of an integrated and balanced

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 88.

approach in addressing the drug problem, in compliance with the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,<sup>22</sup> and with the provisions of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>23</sup>

*Aware* that States need to strengthen national efforts to address the abuse of illicit drugs, in particular among children and youth,

*Also aware* that, as a result of control efforts, drug abusers, as well as smugglers and traffickers, have turned to synthetic drugs that are not yet subject to international control,

*Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to urge States that have effective demand reduction strategies, in particular relating to training, prevention, treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration, to share those strategies with other States and assist them in those strategies, where appropriate, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction.<sup>23</sup>

**Resolution 44/5. Prevention of the recreational and leisure use of drugs among young people\*\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Taking into account* the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session,<sup>24</sup> held in New York from 8 to 10 June 1998,

*Also taking into account* the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>25</sup> adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 54/132 of 17 December 1999,

*Further taking into account* its resolution 43/2, on the follow-up to the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and its

---

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. IV, para. 89.

<sup>22</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>23</sup> Resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>25</sup> Resolution 54/132, annex.

resolution 43/4, concerning international cooperation for the prevention of drug abuse among children,

*Aware* of the need for Governments and civil society to strengthen policies and mechanisms aimed at preventing illicit drug consumption among young people,

*Concerned* about the new trends in drug use among young people who abuse illicit, and misuse licit, psychoactive substances for recreational purposes and during their leisure time, including weekends,

*Aware* of the need to prevent the recreational use of illicit drugs among young people by offering appropriate new and healthy alternatives during leisure time,

*Recognizing* the need for collaboration among Governments, international and regional organizations and all sectors of civil society in order to deal with the problem of recreational use of drugs among young people,

1. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide to States, upon request, guidance and assistance, from within existing resources, in developing, in accordance with the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>24</sup> strategies and programmes for reducing illicit drug demand, especially among young people in recreational areas;

2. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to gather, in accordance with the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>25</sup> detailed, evaluated information on successful experiences in prevention programmes in countries throughout the world and to disseminate that information to, and promote its exchange among, States and practitioners;

3. *Also encourages* States to promote, in coordination with local Governments and civil society, proposals aimed at developing healthy recreational activities, and to assess, where appropriate, the impact of such proposals;

4. *Invites* States to develop appropriate means of communicating and distributing information in the context of prevention programmes aimed at young people and designed to encourage effective alternatives to drug use and to promote healthy ways of life

conducive to the enjoyment of free time without the use of drugs;

5. *Encourages* States to adapt and make compatible their research on drug addiction and their treatment networks and health, education and social services, taking into account new patterns in the illicit consumption of drugs, including the training of the professionals involved;

6. *Also encourages* States to develop information systems and prevention programmes aimed at raising public awareness of the risks associated with the new trends in illicit drug use among young people, in particular in recreational areas;

7. *Further encourages* States and civil society to promote the participation of young people, as the agents of change, in the design, development, implementation and evaluation of prevention strategies and activities targeting illicit drug use among young people;

8. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to submit to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

**Resolution 44/6. Enhancing multilateral cooperation in combating illicit traffic by sea\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* by the increasing prevalence of illicit traffic by sea in narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors,

*Reaffirming* that full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity and the international law of the sea should govern cooperation in the fight against illicit drug traffic by sea,

*Reaffirming also* the obligation of all States parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>26</sup> under article 17 thereof, to cooperate to the fullest extent possible to suppress illicit traffic by sea,

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 108.

<sup>26</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna,*

*Recalling* the means to promote judicial cooperation to counter illicit traffic by sea adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, in resolution S-20/4 C of 10 June 1998,

*Recognizing* the importance of bilateral and regional cooperation in suppressing illicit traffic by sea, in accordance with article 17, paragraph 9, of the 1988 Convention,

*Noting* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in cooperation with interested Governments, convened an informal open-ended working group on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea in Vienna from 5 to 8 December 2000, in order to discuss practical ways and means to improve international cooperation in maritime drug law enforcement,

*Noting also* the work of the meetings of heads of national drug law enforcement agencies, the International Maritime Organization and other competent bodies in maritime drug law enforcement,

*Noting further* that the report of the informal open-ended working group on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea<sup>27</sup> described the new challenges presented to national law enforcement authorities, and included a series of actions to be considered by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

1. *Takes note of* the report of the informal open-ended working group on maritime cooperation against illicit trafficking by sea,<sup>27</sup> convened in Vienna from 5 to 8 December 2000;

2. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within available voluntary contributions, to provide technical assistance and training on maritime cooperation against illicit drug trafficking by sea to interested States. This technical assistance may include, but is not limited to:

(a) The development of a user-friendly reference training guide to assist parties making requests and competent authorities who have the responsibility to receive and respond to requests under article 17 of the United Nations Convention against

Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>26</sup> bearing in mind the need to avoid undue effects on licit trade;

(b) The development of a model reference format to facilitate the exchange of information required for appropriate actions under article 17 of the 1988 Convention;

(c) The gathering of information on bilateral or regional agreements that may be used for reference purposes by interested States;

3. *Urges* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to cooperate with States Parties to the 1988 Convention and encourages those States to contribute their maritime experiences to the formulation of technical assistance and training;

4. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on progress in the development of technical assistance and training.

**Resolution 44/7. Judicial cooperation:  
strengthening of central authorities with  
a view to the effective implementation  
of mutual legal assistance\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reaffirming* that mutual legal assistance is an essential element of action to overcome the world drug problem on the basis of common and shared responsibility,

*Recalling* the provisions of article 7 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>28</sup> in accordance with which States Parties shall afford one another the widest measure of mutual legal assistance in investigations, prosecutions and judicial proceedings,

*Recalling also* the importance of the designation of an authority or, where necessary, authorities to

25 November-20 December 1988, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

<sup>27</sup> UNDCP/2000/MAR.3.

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 109.

<sup>28</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

execute requests for mutual legal assistance or to transmit them to the competent authorities for execution,

*Emphasizing* that at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, States undertook to promote multilateral, regional, subregional, and bilateral cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities to deal with criminal organizations involved in drug-related offences,

*Recalling* that the implementation of measures to promote judicial cooperation adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session is to be reviewed by 2003,

*Bearing in mind* that, despite the commitments undertaken, the use of the mechanism for direct communication and the level of response to requests for mutual legal assistance continue to be inadequate,

1. *Requests* parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>28</sup> that have not yet done so to designate their authorities in accordance with article 7, paragraph 8, of the Convention;

2. *Urges* Parties to the Convention to use the mechanism of a designated authority or authorities as the preferred mechanism for direct communication of requests for mutual legal assistance;

3. *Encourages* parties to the Convention to consider, within their national laws and procedures, providing special measures for the receipt of urgent requests, including, where possible and appropriate, direct transmission of such requests to the competent authorities for execution;

4. *Urges* parties to the Convention providing mutual legal assistance to seek to respond expeditiously to requests for information and evidentiary items submitted by other parties. Such requests should be made in writing in a language acceptable to the requested party;

5. *Also urges* that parties to the Convention, when they exercise their right to postpone or refuse requests for mutual legal assistance under article 7, to inform the requesting State as soon as possible of their decision and to provide reasons in case of refusal;

6. *Invites* parties to the Convention to consider the possibility of concluding bilateral, regional or multilateral agreements to strengthen cooperation by means of the mutual legal assistance mechanism;

7. *Requests* that the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within voluntary resources, increase its technical assistance in order to strengthen the capacity for response of parties to the Convention, through their designated authorities.

**Resolution 44/8. Strengthening international law enforcement cooperation to cope with the growing links between drug trafficking and other illicit activities involving transnational organized criminal groups\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, and, in particular, the measures to enhance international cooperation to counter the world drug problem, adopted at the special session in resolutions S-20/4 A to E of 10 June 1998,

*Taking note* of the information contained in the first biennial report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly,<sup>29</sup>

*Aware* of the fact that organized criminal groups have increasingly expanded and diversified their activities and that these activities are becoming increasingly transnational in character,

*Noting* that transnational organized criminal groups use drug-trafficking channels for other types of illicit trafficking, and that such activities are increasingly conducted by criminal groups or by networks of criminal groups directly connected to each other,

*Considering* that such criminal networks threaten the security and quality of life of people and hinder economic and social development,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, by which the Assembly adopted

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 110.

<sup>29</sup> E/CN.7/2001/2.

the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>30</sup> the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>31</sup> and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>32</sup> and opened them for signature in accordance with its resolution 54/129 of 17 December 1999,

*Recognizing* that the fight against illicit drug trafficking should be pursued from the standpoint of the fight against transnational organized crime,

*Recognizing also* the need to strengthen law enforcement cooperation, at the national, regional and international levels, in particular, for operations at sea and along land borders,

*Convinced* that the measures against drug trafficking set forth in the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988<sup>33</sup> can be reinforced by the adoption of additional legal instruments containing measures designed to deal with the above-mentioned new forms of transnational organized crime,

1. *Draws the attention* of all States to the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,<sup>30</sup> signed at the High-level Political Signing Conference held in Palermo, Italy, from 12 to 15 December 2000, and of the protocols thereto,<sup>31, 32</sup> which strengthen the counter-measures against transnational organized crime by, inter alia, providing a concrete basis for international cooperation and for effective law enforcement action to deal in an integrated manner with all interrelated aspects of illicit trafficking;

2. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto as soon as possible;

3. *Stresses* the need to enhance law enforcement cooperation strategies, also at the regional level, especially in the exchange of intelligence and information in accordance with international law, in order to gain a deeper knowledge of, and to fight more effectively against, criminal organizations involved in illicit drug trafficking and other illicit international trafficking.

#### **Resolution 44/9. Illicit drug traffic and related matters in the Near and Middle East\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Deeply concerned* by the continuing abuse of and trafficking in narcotic drugs in the Near and Middle East, and taking note of the report of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East on its thirty-fifth session,<sup>34</sup> held in Antalya, Turkey, from 26 to 30 June 2000, and, in particular, its resolutions on international cooperation for the control of narcotic drugs, on control of trade in acetic anhydride, and on enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training,<sup>35</sup>

*Convinced* that the above-mentioned resolutions adopted during the Subcommission will promote more effective action against drug trafficking in the Near and Middle East,

*Recalling* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/9 on control of precursor chemicals, in which interested Governments, regional and international organizations and the International Narcotics Control Board were encouraged to consider appropriate initiatives targeting acetic anhydride,

*Recalling* that training is essential for drug control efforts to improve the capabilities of, and promote direct cooperation between, law enforcement agencies,

*Recognizing* that control of narcotic drugs is a shared responsibility of all States and that, pursuant thereto, coordinated action within the framework of international cooperation is necessary,

<sup>30</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex I.

<sup>31</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex II.

<sup>32</sup> Resolution 55/25, annex III.

<sup>33</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 111.

<sup>34</sup> UNDCP/SUBCOM/2000/6.

<sup>35</sup> E/CN.7/2001/5/Add.1, chap. II.

1. *Invites* the Secretary-General to inform all Member States, relevant specialized agencies and other entities of the United Nations system and inter-governmental organizations of the resolutions adopted by the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East;

2. *Commends* the initiative of countries that are major manufacturers, traders and countries of transit of acetic anhydride, that have seized acetic anhydride and that are located in areas where illicit manufacture of heroin is taking place, as well as the International Narcotics Control Board, in developing and implementing an intensive proactive international programme to monitor the trade in acetic anhydride, known as Operation Topaz, in response to resolution S-20/4 B on control of precursors, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 June 1998 at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

3. *Urges* States to take appropriate action to control trade in acetic anhydride, in accordance with the measures adopted by the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, in resolution S-20/4 B, and to provide active support to Operation Topaz;

4. *Welcomes* the opening, in Ankara on 26 June 2000, of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime, which will operate as a regional training centre under the auspices of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

5. *Requests* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat, drawing on available voluntary contributions and donor countries, to extend sustained assistance to the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime, and invites regional Governments to make use of its services.

**Resolution 44/10. Enhancing regional cooperation on drug control through training\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* about the threat posed by the increasing illicit cultivation, production and consumption of and trafficking in narcotic drugs in south-west Asia,

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 113.

*Convinced* that effective regional cooperation to counteract this threat is desirable and necessary,

*Taking fully into account* the recommendations of the high-level appraisal mission to Turkey undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme from 31 October to 7 November 1999, in which the mission stated that an international law enforcement academy should be set up in Turkey to support the regional strategy against the heroin route to Europe, to provide training to the agencies of the countries of the region in combating the illicit drug trade and to be a resource in developing cooperation,

*Bearing in mind* that such a training academy will contribute to regional drug control efforts by improving the capabilities of law enforcement agencies and promoting direct connections between them,

1. *Welcomes* the opening of the Turkish International Academy against Drugs and Organized Crime in Ankara on 26 June 2000 by the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat;

2. *Commends* the Government of Turkey, the Government of the United States of America and the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention for their cooperation in and contribution to the establishment of the Academy;

3. *Urges* other donor countries to support the Academy and to contribute to its functioning;

4. *Urges* the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention, to the extent possible, to extend systematic and sustained assistance to the Academy, with a view to maintaining international expertise and the provision of training;

5. *Appeals* to all Governments, in particular those of States of the Near and Middle East, to participate in and provide support for activities related to the Academy in order to ensure the success of regional drug control and to give impetus to the efforts of the international community in combating drug trafficking.

**Resolution 44/11. International cooperation on the elimination of illicit drug crops and on alternative development\*\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

---

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 114.

*Recalling* that the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, reaffirmed in its Political Declaration<sup>36</sup> the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit drug crops and, at the same time, stressed the special importance of cooperation in alternative development,

*Recalling also* that the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development<sup>37</sup> asserts that States with illicit drug crops will need continued financial assistance, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility, to support national efforts to eliminate such crops,

*Bearing in mind* that the Action Plan states that the purpose of alternative development is to promote lawful and sustainable socio-economic options for communities and population groups that have resorted to illicit cultivation as their only viable means of obtaining a livelihood and to contribute thereby in an integrated way to the eradication of poverty,

*Emphasizing* that the Action Plan also states that the international community, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks should assist States in combating illicit drug production by providing financial and technical assistance for alternative development,

*Reaffirming* that alternative development as a process to prevent and eliminate the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by adopting rural development measures that are specifically designed for that purpose and that are carried out in the context of sustained national economic growth and sustainable development efforts in countries taking action against drugs, recognizing the particular socio-cultural characteristics of the target communities and groups, within the framework of a comprehensive and permanent solution to the problem of illicit drugs,

*Recognizing* that action to curb illicit cultivation and foster alternative development should be consistent

with the rational use of natural resources and protection of the environment,

*Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 55/65 of 4 December 2000,

*Bearing in mind* Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 43/6 of 15 March 2000,

*Taking into account* the development by countries with illicit drug crops of national programmes aimed at implementing coordinated alternative development projects, drawn up in accordance with the Action Plan,

*Welcoming* the efforts deployed by countries with illicit drug crops to reduce and even eradicate such crops,

*Calling attention* to the threat of the appearance of, reappearance of or relocation to other zones of illicit crops unless alternative occupations are found that are also decent, lasting, economically profitable and sustainable,

1. *Calls upon* Member States in which alternative development projects are under way and, in some cases, are already successful to continue their considerable efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation with a view to reintegrating the affected population groups into the licit economy of their respective countries;

2. *Requests* multilateral financial institutions and regional development banks, in accordance with the principle of the integrated approach, to provide financial assistance for alternative development programmes and for preventing the reappearance of illicit crop cultivation or its relocation to other zones;

3. *Encourages* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to use available voluntary resources to increase its technical assistance to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes;

4. *Urges* the international community, including regional organizations, to undertake a greater and more determined financial and technical cooperation effort to support and promote alternative development projects, drawn up as part of national programmes, on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility as a pillar of international cooperation in countering the world drug problem;

<sup>36</sup> Resolution S-20/2, annex.

<sup>37</sup> Resolution S-20/4 E.

5. *Encourages* States to open their markets to products that are the object of alternative development programmes, and which are necessary for the creation of employment and the eradication of poverty;

6. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of this resolution.

**Resolution 44/12. Cooperation in countering illicit drugs in central Asia\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Concerned* by the increase in trafficking in illicit drugs, in particular opiates, from Afghanistan through the States of central Asia, and by the serious threat that such an increase poses to security and stability in the region and beyond,

*Reaffirming* the need to strengthen multilateral cooperation at international, regional and subregional levels in order to deal effectively with that threat,

*Convinced* that the drug problem needs to be addressed in a coordinated, comprehensive, balanced and integrated manner, involving both supply and demand reduction, in accordance with the measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together,

1. *Commends* the initiative of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention of the Secretariat and the Chairmanship of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in convening the International Conference on Enhancing Security and Stability in Central Asia: An Integrated Approach to Counter Drugs, Organized Crime and Terrorism, held with the assistance of the Government of Uzbekistan in Tashkent on 19 and 20 October 2000, as an example of international cooperation between organizations having a distinct mandate and maximizing their experience to deal more effectively with the drug problem and related issues;

2. *Takes note* of the endorsement given by the States of central Asia at the International Conference to a declaration and a document on priorities for

cooperation, inter alia, to counter drugs in the region, for example, through the exchange of information, research, enhancing preventive measures and strengthening control efforts and the justice system as a whole, thereby ensuring good governance and full respect for the rule of law;

3. *Invites* States of the region to take further initiatives to continue the process and enhance the quality of multilateral cooperation;

4. *Welcomes* the initiatives of the States of central Asia designed to promote closer links and confidence-building measures in the region, leading to more effective cooperation in drug control;

5. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by donor countries and international and regional organizations to support the ongoing regional and national drug control projects in central Asia, through institution-building, advocacy, law enforcement and demand reduction;

6. *Calls on* the donor community to continue its efforts to support drug control activities in the region, in particular in the field of demand reduction;

7. *Requests* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to continue its activities in the region, within available voluntary contributions, with a view to supporting the efforts of the Governments concerned;

8. *Also requests* the Executive Director of the Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-sixth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

**Resolution 44/13. Contribution to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines\*\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Having regard* to the need to give full effect to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971<sup>38</sup> and bearing in mind, in particular, the preamble to that Convention,

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. V, para. 116.

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 143.

<sup>38</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

Also having regard to paragraphs 170, 171 and 172 of the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1999*,<sup>39</sup>

Further having regard to paragraphs 12, 15, 175 and 176 of the *Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2000*,<sup>40</sup>

Noting with satisfaction that on 29 and 30 January 2001, the Pompidou Group of the Council of Europe met with a group of experts to examine the issues related to the appropriate use of benzodiazepines,

## I

### THERAPEUTIC USEFULNESS AND APPROPRIATE USE OF BENZODIAZEPINES

1. *Recognizes* the usefulness and importance of benzodiazepines in therapy and believes that, notwithstanding the abuses and excesses resulting from inappropriate use of benzodiazepines, the risk-benefit ratio remains favourable, justifying their retention in the therapeutic armoury;

2. *Welcomes* Council of Europe resolution AP (90) 3 of 18 October 1990 regarding the prescription of benzodiazepines;

3. *Recommends* that health care professionals consider the following when prescribing benzodiazepines:

(a) The need for a medical investigation to justify their prescription;

(b) The setting of precise indications and prescriptions for the shortest possible period of time;

(c) The discontinuation of unnecessary treatments;

(d) The use of the lowest possible doses;

(e) The risk of accidents for drivers and machine operators;

(f) The recommendation that alcohol or psychotropic medicaments that might interact with benzodiazepines should not be taken at the same time as benzodiazepines;

## II

### TRAINING FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

*Emphasizes* the importance of initial and in-service training for relevant health professionals concerning the appropriate use of benzodiazepines. Such training should include diagnostic tools, methods for stopping treatment and information about alternative therapies or medicines;

## III

### INFORMATION FOR PATIENTS

*Recommends* that patients be closely involved in the conduct of their treatment. The relevant health professionals should impress upon their patients the importance of strictly complying with the prescribed dosage. Patients should be informed about the problems that can arise from the use and abuse of benzodiazepines;

## IV

### ROLE OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

*Wishes* to involve the pharmaceutical industry in efforts to ensure appropriate use of benzodiazepines, urging it, inter alia, to:

(a) Provide studies on the potential for substance misuse and dependence when registering any medicines that might be put on the market;

(b) Make available to the public smaller package sizes (for one- to two-week treatment) and appropriate pharmaceutical formulations with suitable doses for individual therapeutic use;

(c) Comply with a code of ethics on the marketing of benzodiazepines for health professionals;

(d) Provide health professionals with proper information on the dependence liability of benzodiazepines, including how to implement and follow up therapeutic procedures, in particular with regard to therapeutic discontinuation protocols;

## V

### INDUSTRY COOPERATION WITH ANALYSIS LABORATORIES

*Urges* the pharmaceutical industry to cooperate with analysis laboratories in the analytical study of

<sup>39</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.00.XI.1.

<sup>40</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1.

benzodiazepines by supplying reference substances and suitable analytical methods;

VI  
RESEARCH

*Emphasizes* the importance of increased research, in particular, medical and sociological research in order to obtain a better knowledge of the epidemiology, identify the problems and find solutions related to the use, abuse and supply of, as well as dependence on, benzodiazepines;

VII  
WITHDRAWAL

1. *Attaches* particular importance to the problem of withdrawal, a priority issue associated with the use of benzodiazepines. The following points should be considered:

(a) Any prescription should be part of a pre-established therapeutic programme, with a beginning and an end, for the prescription of the medication;

(b) Established protocols for organizing withdrawal should be used;

2. *Stresses* that the information concerning withdrawal should be practical, so as to encourage relevant health professionals and patients to complete the therapy or the treatment;

VIII  
STATISTICS

*Draws the attention* of the authorities to the benefits of statistics and their analysis. A knowledge of changing trends and national and international comparisons are useful in drawing up strategies;

IX  
MONITORING

*Requests* the competent authorities to develop tools with comparable methodology for monitoring any abuse or pharmacodependence liable to result from the use of medicines and, in particular, benzodiazepines;

X

INAPPROPRIATE BENZODIAZEPINE  
PRESCRIPTION AND DISPENSING

*Observes* that inappropriate benzodiazepine prescription and dispensing by health professionals can be a major factor in the misuse of those substances. Corrective measures or proceedings should be initiated, if necessary, by supervisory authorities, in cases of serious or repeated breaches;

XI

CRIME INVOLVING THE USE OF  
BENZODIAZEPINES

*Expresses* its concern about the use of benzodiazepines for criminal purposes without the victim's knowledge to facilitate sexual assault, robbery and other criminal offences. The use of safety features (colourings, flavourings or others) by the pharmaceutical industry in the manufacture of benzodiazepines is to be encouraged. If necessary, health professionals and the general public should be informed about such matters;

XII

CONTROL MEASURES

*Considers* that monitoring and control are important tools in the elimination of benzodiazepine misuse. Those substances the abuse of which leads to a serious public health problem should be subject to more stringent measures (involving prescription, dispensing, measures to combat illegal trafficking, withdrawal of medicines etc.) at the local and international level in order to prevent misuse and illegal trafficking;

XIII

NATIONAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES

*Emphasizes* the decisive role played by competent national authorities, which can involve medical prescriptions, dispensing, pharmaceutical presentation, control methods, statistical systems, monitoring, training and research on benzodiazepines. Such aspects will allow relevant national authorities to be fully informed about the abuse of benzodiazepines and to act accordingly, thus allowing countries to provide the International Narcotics Control Board with

information that would enhance its knowledge of the situation.

**Resolution 44/14. Measures to promote the exchange of information on new patterns of drug use and on substances consumed\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,<sup>41</sup> in particular article 38, concerning measures against the abuse of narcotic drugs, and article 38 bis, concerning agreements on the development of regional centres for scientific research and education to combat the problems resulting from the illicit use of and traffic in drugs,

*Recalling also* the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,<sup>42</sup> in particular article 14, paragraph 4, thereof, concerning the commitment of the Parties to eliminating or reducing illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

*Recognizing* that the scourge of drug abuse and dependence has major consequences for health, welfare and public safety,

*Emphasizing* the need for greater understanding of drug abuse and dependence in order to strengthen measures aimed at increasing the impact and effectiveness of drug control policies and demand reduction activities,

*Concerned* by the rapid pace of changes in the psychoactive substances in question and in consumption patterns, which often requires adaptation of national regulatory frameworks and changes in scheduling of substances subject to international control,

*Recalling* that the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction<sup>43</sup> calls for

States to undertake assessments in a comprehensive, systematic and periodic manner, using similar definitions, indicators and procedures,

*Recalling also* the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,<sup>44</sup> in which States are urged to assess the causes and consequences of the misuse of all substances,

*Noting with satisfaction* that the Global Assessment Programme on Drug Abuse assists States in conducting such assessments,

*Taking note* of the consensus reached by technical experts at a meeting held in Lisbon in January 2000, on the principles, structures and indicators for drug information systems,<sup>45</sup>

1. *Encourages* States to improve their understanding of drug abuse in terms of both the patterns of drug use and the substances consumed;

2. *Invites* States and relevant regional organizations to foster the exchange of information among themselves in this field by looking at ways to harmonize the methodologies used in gathering useful data and reflecting the core indicators in part II of the revised annual reports questionnaire;

3. *Also invites* States to pursue their efforts to develop a harmonized procedure for the evaluation of drug abuse and dependence, following the guidelines used by the World Health Organization for the review of dependence-producing psychoactive substances for international control:

(a) By encouraging the development of a capacity for expert analysis and pharmacotoxicological evaluation of substances in circulation;

(b) By contributing to discussions on methodologies used in evaluating the potential for abuse and dependence of psychoactive substances and by taking part in the formulation of codes of good practice in that regard;

4. *Requests* the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to provide technical support to those efforts, within available voluntary contributions.

\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 146.

<sup>41</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.

<sup>42</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

<sup>43</sup> Resolution S-20/3, annex.

<sup>44</sup> Resolution 54/132.

<sup>45</sup> E/CN.7/2000/CRP.3.

**Resolution 44/15. Provisions regarding travellers under treatment involving the use of medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Recalling* its resolution 43/11, in which it invites the International Narcotics Control Board to examine provisions which, in the same way as those contained in the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,<sup>46</sup> in particular article 4, subparagraph (a), would enable travellers carrying medicines containing narcotic drugs to continue their medical treatment in their host countries,

*Taking into account* the subsequent review of the issue and proposals by the Board in its report for 2000,<sup>47</sup>

*Mindful* of the need to ensure that patients under treatment with medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances for pain, drug dependence or other medical conditions are aware of different national requirements and limitations concerning those substances,

*Acknowledging* the need to promote and reinforce security in cases involving travellers who carry medical preparations for use in treatment,

1. *Notes* the steps taken by the International Narcotics Control Board to gain better understanding of the problems encountered by travellers carrying medicines to maintain the continuity of their treatment in host countries;

2. *Invites* Governments to inform the Board of restrictions currently applied in cases involving travellers carrying medical preparations containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances;

3. *Requests* the Board to publish such information in its list of narcotic drugs under international control (known as the yellow list) and its list of psychotropic substances under international control (known as the green list), in order to facilitate the work of government agencies;

4. *Invites* States to help their nationals to obtain information about the restrictions applied in the countries that they propose to visit;

5. *Invites* the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, within available voluntary contributions, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board and the World Health Organization, to convene a meeting of experts to develop guidelines for national regulations concerning travellers under treatment with internationally controlled drugs, specifically indicating:

(a) The types of drug that people under treatment can carry with them;

(b) The length of treatment involved and the maximum authorized quantities of drugs;

(c) The type of documentation required to demonstrate that the substances were lawfully obtained in the country of origin.

**Resolution 44/16. Strengthening the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body\*\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Reiterating* that action against the world drug problem is a shared responsibility that requires an integrated and balanced approach,

*Recalling* that the General Assembly, at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together, conferred additional mandates on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and strengthened both its role as the global forum for international cooperation in combating the world drug problem and its functions as the governing body of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and as treaty organ,

*Aware* of the need to promote a regular dialogue between Member States and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the planning and execution of the drug control programmes, taking into account the priorities of Member States, in order to secure their feasibility and success,

---

\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, para. 147.

<sup>46</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

<sup>47</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No. E.01.XI.1, paras. 119-127.

---

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VIII, para. 164.

*Recalling* that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1999/30 of 28 July 1999, recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to enable it to fulfil its mandates,

*Noting* with concern that the low level of contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme has adverse consequences for the ability of the Programme to fulfil its mandates and to respond to emerging priority needs,

*Recalling* that the General Assembly, in its resolution 46/185 C of 20 December 1991, established the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme and expanded the mandate of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to enable it to function as the governing body of the Programme,

*Recalling also* that the Council, in its resolution 1999/30, recommended measures to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control,

1. *Encourages* strengthened dialogue between Member States and the Secretariat on the priorities and management of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and requests the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to facilitate that process through thorough and timely preparation of the operational segment of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and of regular inter-sessional meetings of the Commission;

2. *Decides* to use a sufficient number of meetings during the inter-sessional period to examine all the components of the normative and operational segments of its programme of work at the preparatory stage and to enhance its capacity to provide policy guidance to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme at its regular session;

3. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to convene informal joint meetings, at regular intervals, of donor and recipient countries on the planning and formulation of the operational activities of the Programme, including projects, taking into account the priorities of all Member States concerned;

4. *Decides* that the Commission should, in close cooperation with the Executive Director and

donor and recipient countries, identify thematic areas and geographical regions that require the special attention of the Programme to ensure the implementation, on the basis of an integrated and balanced approach, of the mandates established by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session, devoted to countering the world drug problem together;

5. *Requests* the Executive Director to present all reports and background information to the States members of the Commission early enough to enable them to prepare to take an active part in, and make a valuable contribution to, the deliberations of the Commission, including at inter-sessional meetings;

6. *Recommends* that the Commission use the resources of the bureau to advance its organizational work to enable it to devote more time to the substantive discussion of the normative and operational segments of its programme of work at the inter-sessional meetings;

7. *Encourages* the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to take appropriate measures, in line with Economic and Social Council resolution 2000/20 of 28 July 2000 and other relevant resolutions and policies, within existing resources, to ensure and report on the implementation of independent, open and impartial evaluations of the operational activities of the Programme, including, inter alia, through the participation of recipients and external experts;

8. *Takes note* with interest of the statement made by the Executive Director on management issues, at the opening of the forty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and encourages the Executive Director to continue his efforts to maximize the effectiveness of the organization;

9. *Welcomes* the early implementation, within existing resources, of the planned system of financial management to allow the Programme and Member States to assess the cost, impact and effectiveness of the operational activities of the Programme in an open manner and to contribute to the implementation of results-based budgeting;

10. *Calls for* continued improvement in management and a strengthened dialogue with Member States so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery;

11. *Urges* all Governments to provide, to the fullest extent possible, financial support to the Programme and requests the Executive Director to continue his efforts, in cooperation with Member States, to broaden the donor base and increase voluntary contributions to the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, including the general-purpose fund;

12. *Requests* the Executive Director to present a preliminary report on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its reconvened forty-fourth session and a final report at its forty-fifth session.

**Resolution 44/17. Revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>48</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed revised biennial support budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>49</sup>

1. *Approves* an appropriation in the amount of \$35,239,800 for the revised 2000-2001 biennial support budget funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme for the purposes indicated below:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
Programme support	
Country offices	19 698 000
Headquarters	6 782 600
Subtotal	26 480 600
Management and administration	8 759 200
Total appropriation	35 239 800

2. *Authorizes* the Executive Director to redeploy resources between appropriation lines up to a maximum of five per cent of the appropriation to which the resources are redeployed.

**Resolution 44/18. Revised programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme\*\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed revised biennial programme budget for 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>50</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relating to the proposed revised programme budget for the biennium 2000-2001 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>51</sup>

1. *Endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2000-2001;

2. *Also endorses* the revised resource allocation for programme activities in the amount of \$148,298,000 for the biennium 2000-2001 funded under the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as indicated below:

\* For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 177.

<sup>48</sup> E/CN.7/2001/9.

<sup>49</sup> E/CN.7/2001/10.

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 178.

<sup>50</sup> E/CN.7/2001/9.

<sup>51</sup> E/CN.7/2001/10.

<i>Item</i>	<i>General-purpose resources (Thousands of United States dollars)</i>	<i>Special-purpose resources</i>
By sector		
Policy support, legislation and advocacy	5 674.0	15 910.3
Prevention and reduction of drug abuse	2 418.1	36 803.7
Suppression of illicit drug trafficking	3 322.9	34 500.3
Elimination of illicit crops	7 403.6	42 265.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 818.6</b>	<b>129 479.4</b>
By region		
Global	6 234.1	15 279.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	587.8	6 126.3
North Africa and the Middle East	76.4	2 683.3
Central and eastern Europe	733.5	5 329.7
West and central Asia	6 138.4	20 229.7
South Asia	856.6	659.5
East Asia and the Pacific	379.5	19 654.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	3 812.4	59 516.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 818.6</b>	<b>129 479.4</b>

3. *Notes* that implementation of the budget and additional priority programmes is subject to the availability of funding.

**Resolution 44/19. Outline for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme\***

*The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,*

*Bearing in mind* the administrative and financial functions entrusted to it by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/185 C, section XVI, paragraph 2, of 20 December 1991,

*Having considered* the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme containing the proposed outline for the biennium 2002-2003 for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme,<sup>52</sup>

*Taking into consideration* the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the proposed outline for 2002-2003 for the Fund,<sup>53</sup>

1. *Endorses* the programme and budget strategy for the biennium 2002-2003;

2. *Takes note* of the outline for the biennium 2002-2003, totalling 198,254,600 United States dollars, for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, in the following areas:

<i>Item</i>	<i>United States dollars</i>
Programme	158 750 000
Programme support	30 854 600
Management and administration	8 650 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>198 254 600</b>

3. *Considers* that the proposed outline provides a basis for the submission of the proposed initial budget for the biennium 2002-2003 by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme.

**Decision 44/1. Inclusion of 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971\*\***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include 4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxyphenethylamine (2C-B) in Schedule II of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.<sup>54</sup>

\* For the discussion, see chap. IX, para. 179.

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

<sup>52</sup> E/CN.7/2001/8.

<sup>53</sup> E/CN.7/2001/10.

<sup>54</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1019, No. 14956.

**Decision 44/2. Inclusion of  $\alpha$ -methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971\***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include  $\alpha$ -methyl-4-methylthiophenethylamine (4-MTA) in Schedule I of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.<sup>54</sup>

**Decision 44/3. Inclusion of  $\gamma$ -hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971\*\***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include  $\gamma$ -hydroxybutyric acid (GHB) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.<sup>54</sup>

**Decision 44/4. Inclusion of zolpidem (INN) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971\*\*\***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to include zolpidem (*N,N*,6-trimethyl-2-*p*-tolylimidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridine-3-acetamide) in Schedule IV of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.<sup>54</sup>

**Decision 44/5. Transfer of acetic anhydride from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988\*\*\*\***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to transfer acetic anhydride from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.<sup>55</sup>

**Decision 44/6. Transfer of potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988\*\*\*\*\***

At its 1195th meeting, on 20 March 2001, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to transfer potassium permanganate from Table II to Table I of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988.<sup>55</sup>

## Chapter II

### Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem

#### A. Structure of the debate

4. The Commission considered item 3 of its agenda, entitled “Thematic debate: building partnerships to address the world drug problem: (a) approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice; (b) prevention, education and early intervention strategies and trends in drug abuse among children and young people”, at its 1197th and 1198th meetings, on 21 March 2001. Two panels of experts were established, one to discuss item 3 (a), the other item 3 (b). A list of the experts on each panel is contained in annex II to the present report.

#### B. Deliberations

##### 1. Approaches to building partnerships within and across sectors, including health, education, law enforcement and justice

5. The Vice-Chairman of the Commission, serving as moderator of the panel discussions, reminded the Commission that the idea of the thematic debates was to motivate a frank and open dialogue through the presentation of different national experiences reflecting conditions in the regions concerned.

6. The panellists presented various perspectives and approaches to building partnerships to address the world drug problem. They shared experiences and

\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

\*\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 138-140.

\*\*\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 141-142.

<sup>55</sup> *Official Records of the United Nations Conference for the Adoption of a Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, Vienna, 25 November-20 December 1988*, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.XI.5).

\*\*\*\*\* For the discussion, see chap. VI, paras. 141-142.